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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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REVIEWS

LEGG, Euangelium secundum Matthaeum (*Rife*); DOBÓ, Inscriptiones extra fines Pannoniae Daciaeque repertae (*Salmon*); CARROLL, Clausulae in the Confessions of St. Augustine (*DeGraff*); PREMERSTEIN, Alexandrinische Geronten vor Kaiser Gaius (*Youtie*); MYERS, Foundations of English (*Jolliffe*); BARNARD, Imperitis (*Shennan*); NEWELL, Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III (*Brown*)

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COMING ATTRACTIONS

OCTOBER 23-25 Hotel Hollenden, Cleveland

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Thursday 8:30 P.M. Eldred Theatre

Trinummus of Plautus, translated by Professor Clarence P. Bill and Albert E. Pappano, Western Reserve University, presented by the Department of Drama, Western Reserve University

NOVEMBER 21 Hotel John Marshall, Richmond

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA

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1 P. M. Luncheon Meeting

Awarding of Latin Tournament Prizes

2 P. M. Papers

Professor John S. Kieffer, St. John's College (Methods of Instruction in the Classics at St. John's College)

Mrs. J. H. Tyree, Richmond (History of the Classical Association of Virginia)

Mrs. W. Alan Peery, Winchester High School (Steering the Latin Course between Scylla and Charybdis)

NOVEMBER 22 Chalfonte Hotel, Atlantic City

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Program Theme, "Enrichment of Teacher and Student through the Classics"

Speakers:

Miss Mary L. Hess, Liberty High School, Bethlehem (Latin Tournaments — What? Why? When? Where? How?)

Professor Alice Parker Talmadge, Cedar Crest College (The Greek Drama on the College Campus)

Dr. John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia (Semantics in the Secondary School)

Miss Mary E. Van Divort, Senior High School, New Castle (What's in a Name?)

DECEMBER 29-31 Hartford

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA

REVIEWS

Nouum Testamentum Graece secundum textum Westcotto-Hortianum. Euangelium secundum Matthaeum cum apparatu critico nouo plenissimo, lectionibus codicum nuper repertorum additis, editionibus versionum antiquarum et patrum ecclesiasticorum denuo inuestigatis edidit S. C. E. LEGG. 211 pages. Clarendon Press, Oxford 1940 25s.

The most intricate textual problem presented by a body of ancient Greek or Latin literature is that of the Greek New Testament. This complexity arises from the multitude and variety of the witnesses, consisting of some four thousand manuscripts of the Greek text, together with patristic quotations and early translations into Syriac, Latin, Coptic, Armenian and Ethiopian. The manuscript evidence for the Greek text extends from the third century to the European adoption of printing. There are no complete New Testaments written before Constantine, but there are second-century and third-century fathers witnessing to the text of their day. This patristic evidence is qualified by the tendency to correct scripture quotations to the text of the copyist's own day. Since no one person can familiarize himself with all this welter of evidence, even if it were accessible, it has been necessary for succeeding generations of scholars to build up an apparatus criticus giving the readings of as many witnesses as possible. The most satisfactory apparatus to date has been Tischendorf's editio octava maior, published 1869-72. This was to be superseded by the monumental project of Von Soden, the results of which were published in 1906; but the world of New Testament scholarship was sadly disappointed by the gradual discovery that the work was full of errors. Now we have appearing a "new Tischendorf," and the preliminary reports are none too reassuring.

This present volume, with the text and apparatus of Matthew, is the second to appear. The Euangelium secundum Marcum, the first volume published, appeared in 1935. Although Mark is the second book in the New Testament, it holds first place in the interest of textual scholars for it contains more variants than the other gospels. This is no doubt due to the fact that Mark is the least popular of the gospels, with the result that its text is less familiar to copyists and so less liable to scribal correction.

Reviews of the Marcan volume appeared in 1935 in both *The Journal of Religion* and *The Journal of Biblical Literature*, the former review by Dean E. C. Colwell and the latter by Silva New. One of my colleagues at Muskingum College was a member of a group that checked the Marcan volume for accuracy. He tells me they found a great number of errors. My impression of the second volume is that it suffers from

most of the defects of the first. It would take a number of scholars many days, with the best library facilities, to arrive at a reliable conclusion as to the accuracy of the apparatus. In the few hours I have devoted to it I have noted that the evidence for the cursives is far from complete, that the evidence for the fathers and versions is also incomplete, and that the evidence for orthography is highly inconsistent. Sometimes a given orthographical variant will be recorded and sometimes it will not. The ancient origin of modern Greek pronunciation, especially that of the vowels, results in variant readings which are idem sonantes, e. g., Mt. 2:8, ἀπαγγεῖλαι for ἀπαγγεῖλατε; Mt. 2:16 ἐνεπείχθη for ἐνέπαιχθη. Legg gives the latter, but not the former. An apparatus should either give all such variants or none. The variants just cited are found in the important uncial Washingtoniensis.

The use of the Westcott and Hort text should be especially noted. It is based chiefly on the text of the two most important uncials, and is the standard critical text. It was not available to Tischendorf. Another advance is the separate grouping of the evidence from Greek manuscripts, versions and fathers. It seems regrettable that the readings within these three categories are not grouped according to their affinities. Instead, the uncials are arranged according to their symbols alphabetically and the cursives in the order of their numbers, despite the fact that group relationships are well known.

Of course this new apparatus does not contain much evidence which was unknown to Tischendorf and, insofar as it is accurate, constitutes an advance, but not nearly as great an advance as was reasonably expected. Aside from the question of accuracy, the greatest defect seems to be the failure to present definitely much of the cursive evidence which has accumulated since Tischendorf.

J. MERLE RIFE

MUSKINGUM COLLEGE

Inscriptiones extra fines Pannoniae Daciaeque repertae ad res earundem provinciarum pertinentes quas collegit adnotationibusque instruxit ARPADUS DOBÓ. Editio II. emendatio. 138 pages. P. Pázmány University, Budapest 1940 (*Dissertationes Pannonicae* 1.12) 15 pengő

Students who are interested in the history of Rome's Danubian provinces will be familiar with the helpful contributions which are being made by Hungarian archaeologists. They appear for the most part in the two important serials *Archaeologia Hungarica* (which the Hungarian National Museum has been publishing since 1926) and *Dissertationes Pannonicae* (published by the Institute of Numismatics and Archaeology at Budapest's P. Pázmány University in two series: Series I in quarto began to appear in 1932, and Series II in

octavo one year later). The volume here noticed was, in its earlier edition, the first *Dissertatio Pannonica* to appear, and the fact that a second edition has become necessary so soon is adequate testimony to its importance and value.

The contents are sufficiently indicated by the title, and the collection seems remarkably complete with one important exception: epigraphical material which mentions the governors and procurators of Pannonia and Dacia is not included. The first edition of the work contained only inscriptions referring to Pannonia; by various additions these have now been brought up to the number of 504. And, besides them, an entire second section has been added to the book, bringing together some 239 inscriptions that have reference to Dacia but were not found there. In both the Pannonian and Dacian sections of the work the documents are conveniently grouped according to subject matter (somewhat as in Dessau), and excellent indexes are provided. So far as I have tested them these indexes are very comprehensive and accurate. The work is also provided with an up-to-date bibliography for the two provinces concerned. This bibliography covers five and a half pages of fairly close print and cannot therefore be other than reasonably complete. There are, however, a few rather surprising omissions: e.g. it lists only three works in Roumanian and makes no mention of the important articles by Stuart Jones and Richmond in *The Papers of the British School at Rome*. A minor blemish is that the bibliography is characterised by the usual continental inability to spell English proper nouns correctly.

A work of this kind, of course, offers little or no scope for literary grace. But it is a relief to find that, unlike some of the other volumes in the series, it is written in a language intelligible to the learned world in general; scholars other than Magyars will be able to consult it, and they will do so with profit. In particular they will find a good deal of information on military movements in Central Europe in Roman times. A very useful compilation.

E. T. SALMON

MCMASTER UNIVERSITY

The Clausulae in the Confessions of St. Augustine. By SISTER M. BORROMEO CARROLL. xv, 89 pages. Catholic University of America Press, Washington 1940 (Catholic University of America Patristic Studies, 62) \$2

Sister Borromeo's dissertation is one in a series of studies already including investigations into the use of clausulae by St. Ambrose, St. Hilary, St. Jerome and St. Gregory the Great (see CW 31.122; 34.149-50).

Skutella's text of the *Confessions* has been used for the basis of the statistical study, with the punctuation

in that text the guide for the location of clausulae. In fact, clausula is defined as a word or group of words preceding a strong pause, i.e. a pause indicated by a colon, semicolon, exclamation point, interrogation point or period. Broadhead's classification of clausulae, incisa, membra and articuli, have not been followed; but in a study of Book IV where the author treats the word groups before weak pauses, i.e. marked by commas, she designates them by the term interior clausulae.

Since Augustine belongs to the century when the transition from the metrical to the accentual system is generally thought to have been gradually effected, and since a study of his practise should throw some light on the development of the mediaeval cursus, one welcomes an addition to Reynolds' fine treatment of the clausulae in the *De Civitate Dei*.

In her treatment of 3637 endings before strong pauses Sister Borromeo classifies the clausulae from both metrical and accentual points of view, and by the comparative method, on the basis of statistics furnished by other studies, concludes that the prose of the *Confessions* is not so metrical as that of Arnobius, Symmachus and Ammianus Marcellinus on the one hand, on the other that Augustine "had feeling for accentual clausulae" (81). Neither these conclusions nor her figures for the coincidence of ictus and word accent are very startling in view of Sturtevant's studies on the harmony of ictus and accent in classical Latin verse.

Sister Borromeo treats separately those clausulae in which elision may occur, and by using the criterion of attaining a better (i.e., more common in the *Confessions*) clausulae through admission or rejection of elision concludes that Augustine is very liberal in his use of elision and hiatus. In a somewhat cursory treatment she concludes (1) that Augustine preferred to consider a vowel long before a mute and a liquid, (2) that he appeared to favor lengthening a vowel before *qu*, and (3) that he favored a long *o* in the nominative singular of the third declension, in adverbs and conjunctions, in gerunds and gerundives, and in the first person singular of verbs. Reynolds' conclusions in his study of clausulae in *De Civitate Dei* with regard to (1) and (3) are just the opposite. In every case the criterion for determining the more desirable quantity is the securing of a clausula of higher frequency in the *Confessions*.

Particularly unsatisfactory seems to me the discussion of the bearing of clausulae on textual criticism, a discussion based upon the substitution of the variants in Book X for Skutella's reading. For example, the reading *posse violari* (Conf. 10.5) first peon spondee, if the variant *volari* were accepted, would result in a dactyl spondee. Since the latter has a frequency of 3.82% in Sister Borromeo's figures (22), a higher frequency than the rare first peon spondee, one infers that this would be one of the instances when such a considera-

tion would be valid in establishing a textual reading. No mention is made of the sense of the passage as a criterion for establishing the text! Similarly the variant *memoriam* (Conf. 10.10) is indicated as changing the clausula *memoria non erant* from a tribrach cretic to an anapest cretic, though the full text with *in* before *memoria* would have shown conclusively no change in the foot.

The validity of a statistical study depends first of all upon the accuracy with which the figures have been compiled, then upon the judgment with which they are interpreted. In fact, even if we assume perfect accuracy in both fields the results must be taken cum grano salis. Since Sister Borromeo nowhere indicates metrical license in the matter of substitutions on the part of Augustine (though Reynolds (11) in his study of clausulae in *De Civitate Dei* does), the following inaccuracies must be pointed out: *habitationis tuae* (Conf. 2.3; Carroll 6) classified as spondee cretic; *expeteretque vindictam* (Conf. 9.9; Carroll 8) classified as double spondee (while *liberalesque doctrinam* (Conf. 7.6; Carroll 16) is correctly classified as a cretic spondee!); *molestum sit non habere* (Conf. 10.37; Carroll 12) classified as trochee dichoree; *alioquin irent et perirent* (Conf. 4.12; Carroll 13) and *transire vanus habesco* (Conf. 10.35; Carroll 14) classified as cretic dichorees; *non laxata sint* (Conf. 1.11; Carroll 20) classified as trochee cretic; *scrutator acerrimus* (Conf. 6.10; Carroll 25) classified as dactyl cretic; *palatio militans* (Conf. 8.6; Carroll 26) classified as trochee first peon; *reconciliandas valeret* (Conf. 9.9; Carroll 27) classified as trochee tribrach; *tantaeque militiae* (Conf. 8.6; Carroll 27) classified as a trochee fourth peon; *senescunt et intereunt* (Conf. 4.10; Carroll 28) classified as spondee first peon; *longe fiat a me* (Conf. 10.31; Carroll 28) classified as first peon spondee. The following misprints have been noted: *congnadeam* for *congaudeam* (6), *terra restate ex te* for *terra restat ex te* (12), *cogitationibus snit* for *cogitationibus suis* (21), *est cappiat te* for *est capiat te* (22), "show" for "shown" (80).

The inaccuracies in compilation affect the authenticity of the statistics, particularly since in some cases the above examples represent other clausulae not listed, but they do not invalidate them completely. In the matter of interpretation, however, one wonders why Augustine's percentage of 14.19 for the double spondee ending should be considered to approximate more closely the 19.36 frequency of Gregory than the 10.00 of Jerome. One also questions the validity of any decision in the matter of interior clausulae when the study is limited to one book (IV) and a comparison of the results is made with the results in the matter of final clausulae of one book (XI), selected because it contains approximately the same number of final clausulae as there are interior clausulae in Book IV.

Sister Borromeo concludes that Augustine's style in

the Confessions is not hampered "by unswerving obedience to the strict rules of metrical clausulae or of the cursus" (55), a conclusion scarcely definitive, but in view of the evidence it is difficult to see what other conclusion could be drawn. So far as throwing any light on the most absorbing question, that of Augustine's reconciliation of the metrical and accentual systems, the study has little offer of real and lasting value despite the amount of painstaking effort the author has devoted to it. The tables of figures will, however, be very useful for future studies in this field.

THELMA B. DEGRAFF

HUNTER COLLEGE

Alexandrinische Geronten vor Kaiser Gaius.

Ein neues Bruchstück der sogenannten Alexandrinischen Märtyrer-Akten. By ANTON VON PREMIERSTEIN. iii, 71 pages, 3 plates. Otto Kindt, Giessen 1939 (Mitteilungen aus der Papyrussammlung der Giessener Universitätsbibliothek V. P. bibl. univ. Giss. 46)

This little book was published after the death of its brilliant author through the efforts of Professor Kalbfleisch, who has again exhibited his customary devotion to scholarship. Since Premierstein has here edited a significant addition to the so-called Acts of the Pagan Martyrs, a branch of literature which we owe entirely to papyri, a few words of general import will not be superfluous. The fragments recovered up to the present recount stirring events from the time of Caligula to that of Commodus, especially the activities of embassies sent to the court of the emperor at Rome, in which the chief participants were distinguished Alexandrians. The interests that dominate this literature represent the mind and spirit of the Greeks of Alexandria. In it we see with what violence they hated the Roman conquerors who had deprived them of their priority in Egypt, and the large Jewish population of Alexandria which had readily come to terms with the Romans. In it are mirrored the personal ambitions of Greek leaders which split the Greek community with internal dissension. Since the papyri, with one exception, have been assigned on palaeographic grounds to the late second or early third century, Premierstein has thought that they are derived from a compilation of the time of Caracalla.

The Giessen papyrus, which also dates from the late second or early third century and is extremely fragmentary, appears to contain excerpts from a more extensive account. The limits of each excerpt were originally marked off by paragraphoi, of which three are preserved. In Col. I an unnamed accuser lays information with Caligula, in the presence of Tiberius Gemellus and seemingly of the well known Alexandrian, Isidorus, that the Greeks of Alexandria, in full assembly, have elected a *γερουσία*, or council of elders, without having

obtained the permission of the emperor. In II, 1-10, a delegation chosen from members of the council but acting on orders from the whole body of Greek citizens, sails for Rome. After waiting the emperor's pleasure for two months, the ambassadors learn of the death of Tiberius Gemellus, on whose support they had counted. In II, 11-35, and III, the Greeks face their accuser in an audience finally granted by Caligula. They acquit themselves of their mission as best they can, but their arguments are singularly weak. The day is saved for them when their accuser is exposed as an impostor not possessed of Alexandrian citizenship and not entitled to bring the charge; he is condemned to be burned. Caligula nevertheless, seemingly on the advice of Isidorus, addresses a sharp letter to the Alexandrians forbidding them to continue with their plans for a *γερονσία*.

Up to this point, although the text is lamentably scrappy, it is possible with Premierstein's help to follow the course of events. From Col. IV on, however, even Premierstein's valiant efforts do not produce a satisfactory narrative, although we may grant that the scene has changed to Egypt, and the text may, as Premierstein believes, concern difficulties between the prefect Flaccus and the Alexandrians.

The Giessen papyrus does much to illuminate P. Oxy. VIII, 1089, in which Dionysius, accompanied by Isidorus, is on his way to a meeting with Flaccus in the Serapeum at Alexandria; he is accosted by a *γεραίος* and is asked to desist from his purpose of acting independently of the elders. The *γεραίος* has heretofore been thought to be an elder of the Jewish community. Premierstein now makes it appear likely that the Oxyrhynchus papyrus presents an earlier event in the story that occupies the Giessen papyrus. In the light of the latter text, the *γεραίος* who exhorts Dionysius to make common cause *σὺν τοῖς γέρονσιν* is a member of the newly formed Alexandrian council of elders. Dionysius and Isidorus are meeting Flaccus secretly in order to offer him inducements to issue a pass for their journey to Rome, where they intend to block the plans of the Alexandrians for a *γερονσία*. This interpretation would place the interview with Flaccus in the summer of 37 A.D. and the events of P. bibl. univ. Giss. 46 in 38.

The Giessen papyrus makes a valuable contribution to the history of the Greek community in Alexandria. From it we learn that the Greeks laid claim to residence in Alexandria over a period of 630 years. If they were not exaggerating, Psammetichus II must have established a garrison of Greek mercenaries at Rhakotis in 593 B.C., and there is nothing to occasion surprise in this information, for the Greek commercial settlement of Naucratis may be even older. From other passages in the papyrus it appears that at some time before 38 A.D. the 'numerus clausus' of Greek citizens at Alexandria was fixed at 180,000. Premierstein's learned and

informative discussion shows how well this number fits in with an estimate of 800,000 to a million for the population of the city in the first century.

Shortly before the events recorded in P. Oxy. VIII, 1089 and the Giessen papyrus, an attempt was made by the Greeks of Alexandria to reestablish their *γερονσία*. For this body they chose 173 elders. So much is safely deduced from the remnants of Col. I, but Premierstein goes further. With the aid of a very doubtful reading of line 18 of that column and a bold restoration of the following lines, he contributes the additional "fact" that a direct relation may be established between the number of the elders and the supposed existence of 173 Greek *ἀμφόδοι* at Alexandria. It must be confessed that Premierstein was sometimes mastered by his own ingenuity and wandered off into pseudo-history.

Premierstein did permit himself unusual latitude in restoring this badly damaged papyrus, and this brings us finally to the one question that must be answered with regard to an editio princeps. How reliable is the text? A diplomatic transcript has been provided by Hermann Eberhart, and so far as the very dark and otherwise defective plates permit a check, his work seems entirely adequate. The only criticism I should wish to make pertains to I, 9 where *συμμεταί* is accepted by both Eberhart and Premierstein. The papyrus has either *ν* or *λη* plus a doubtful letter in place of *μν*, and *συλλησεται* has every chance of being the correct reading. As a rule, Premierstein has constructed his *texte suévi* on the basis of Eberhart's transcript, but occasionally his preoccupation with the meaning has led him to depart from that solid ground. My impression is that where Premierstein reads differently from Eberhart, the latter is likely to be right. Since two of the three plates are unusually poor, Eberhart's transcript will remain for some time the basis of work on this text. Kalbfleisch's signed notes in the commentary must not be overlooked; they generally confirm Eberhart as against Premierstein.

The most serious problem raised by this edition centers in Premierstein's text. Because the papyrus is seriously damaged throughout, a certain amount of restoration in the better preserved parts is essential. Premierstein, however, exceeds the limits of sober editing, and his restorations and corrections to a very great extent do not deserve literal credence. His restoration, e.g., of II, 11ff., is vitiated by a triple correction of *τι* to *π* in two successive lines (16f.), and, driven by his own conception of the meaning, he has in one of these instances substituted *τι* for Eberhart's *εισ*, which is supported by Kalbfleisch. Occasionally, he exhibits naïveté in his willingness to embrace a theory of loose construction although nothing is more perilous where restorations are in question. The omission of the article in II, 11 before *γερωσις* is awkward. Having restored *π[ροσέ]φη*, with doubtful *π*, he is compelled to restore

the accusative without an article. Is it impossible that *γεραίοι* as vocative should be the true text? In II, 32 Premierstein's *οὐχ ἐνί* is sanctioned by Eberhart, although the latter places a dot under *χ*. Since *οὐδενί* would be smoother, I wonder whether the doubtful letter may not be *δ*. In IV, 21 he makes serious changes in Eberhart's text, and these changes determine, or perhaps were determined by, his restoration of the passage. Kalbfleisch (27) supports Eberhart's text. As a matter of fact, it would have been wiser to leave IV largely unrestored, and I may add that III, in which no line is preserved beyond three to nine letters, might have been left entirely unrestored.

On the other hand, Premierstein was not unaware of the degrees of certainty and uncertainty that attach to the various parts of his work, and with his unusual powers of reconstruction he has done the work of a pioneer in illuminating the sense of the badly mutilated text. His greatest contribution, however, will be found in the series of erudite and brilliant discussions (32-65) in which he has considered the bearing of the Giessen papyrus on the interpretation of P. Oxy. VIII, 1089, on the chronology of the Acts, on the history of Alexandria, and on the criminal law of the empire. A final section attempts to fix the literary character and to estimate the historical worth of the Giessen text.

HERBERT C. YOUTIE

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

The Foundations of English. By EDWARD D. MYERS. xx, 301 pages. Macmillan, New York 1940 \$3

This book is the result of three years' testing to find the "blocks of material" best suited to show the undergraduate the possibilities of his language and to help him become its master. Contents include: the nature and origin of language, technical terms, the IE group, a history of English, 22 easy Greek and Latin exercises, the Greek, Latin and Germanic elements in English, slang, synonyms, rhetorical devices, poetry in language, and the "uses of language," five detailed appendices and indexes of words and subjects.

The book approaches language from more sides than the average textbook of its level. Few will read it without profit and enjoyment. Many will find it valuable in the classroom. Nevertheless a "rush to print" is betrayed, not so much by the inevitable slips and errors as by a failure to reach a consistent workable concept of language, to find the really basic needs of the students, and to integrate the material towards that end. The "blocks of material" do not adequately illuminate one another. Important blocks are missing. Words and rules are too much in vacuo.

Certain fundamental keys to linguistic understanding are largely ignored. One is that language involves

things, people and words—not words alone. The pedagogically sound starting point would be where we can observe all three in action, not in the past where we have only words and must infer or ignore the rest. Then there are the contexts—physical, psychological and verbal—so important to meaning and changes in meaning. A third key is phonetics. The student gets rules about "mutes," "gutturals," "Grimm's law" and so on, but not a word on how we make sounds or which are most like which. These are foundations indispensable for understanding the rest.

More significant than the origin of language (Chapter 2) is how a child learns it. What experiences fix or change the symbolic, emotive and promotive values of the words he hears? Incidentally, observation of animal "language" would give a sounder hypothesis of origin than Jespersen's questionable prolation of a sketchy 6000-year trend curve into an unknown 50,000 years or more.

The peculiar dual nature of English makes the study of etymology a necessity, but the student should be warned against the etymological fallacy. Instead, we are left to infer (1 n. 2) that etymology is the source of true meaning, a delusion that will not jibe with the word lists. Descriptive and prescriptive grammar are differentiated by definition. An illuminating excerpt from Jespersen shows how much formal grammar disappeared when the English had to talk with the Danes, but no inference is drawn. Students ought to know that prestige suffers more than meaning when they break the prescriptive rules. "You and me et them apples" is crystal clear. There is little help in: "Sentences become meaningless to the degree to which they break the rules governing language or the rules governing a universe of discourse." This tempts one to break the rules and offer the (meaningless?) advice to throw logic out the window. Logic is not a foundation of language.

After a profitable semantic excursion into slang we are disappointed to learn that "during its probation period slang is generally regarded as fit neither for literary use nor for standard use colloquially." One wonders how slang, without human help, manages to get off probation, and why "mental hygiene" or "reflex action" should be regarded as "below standard speech" (153, 166).

The student is rightly told that concealment of referent causes misinterpretation and misunderstanding, but why omit the confusion of referent and symbol, inadequate expansion of the symbol, the surreptitious or unconscious switching of referents while employing the same symbol in argument and reasoning, and so on? This is easily explained, and it is fundamental to a mastery of language.

The close relationship of social and linguistic phenomena needs development. The queer importations

of the early missionaries, the Anglo-Saxon cow becoming Norman beef, the Renaissance scholar's desecration of the vernacular, the seafaring of the Dutch, the music of the Italians, the vegetables of the Indian, the archaisms of the hillbilly, the ubiquitous vocabulary of the ubiquitous Englishman—such pictures are needed to enliven the word lists. There is a great deal of the "what," but too little of the "how" and "why"—except in a few excellent sections.

Much of the spirit of this criticism belongs to language books of this type in general, nor does it advocate "general language" books full of interesting froth and nothing else. Most Latin teachers are likely to have their linguistic horizon widened by reading Dr. Myers' book. They would do well to go still further. On this point rests the question whether we or someone else will be the language teachers of the future.

Valuable insight, we know, comes from the very practice of translation at higher levels, but inevitably Dr. Myers' 22 translation exercises cannot get beyond mere verbal substitution. Their value is doubtful, except perhaps to extend vocabulary (the last Latin lesson has a vocabulary of 68 words!). The author is more at home in Greek than in Latin. Some of the Latin sentences are disguised English, others are medieval. Adjectives often come in the English-Germanic order, but the "verb rule" is meticulously observed, with *est* usually last! Occasionally the ablative is used for limit of motion.

A book touching so many varied fields is bound to contain errors. Some faulty statements (slightly paraphrased for brevity) are here noted: a grave accent (in Greek) may rest only on one of the last three syllables (67); a syllable (in Latin) is long if it contains a short vowel followed by *any* two consonants (90); the intensives are formed with the participle stem plus *-to*, *-so* (100, *cantto*, *curssso*, or *currentso*? The treatment of suffixes is careless throughout); the gerundive is used only in the oblique cases (103); "habitat" comes from *habitus* (122); the nominative is the case of any word which in any way qualifies the subject (193, what, no genitive?); "Vulgar Latin is the speech of the great middle classes as it developed out of early Classical Latin" (110).

Statements suffer elsewhere from lack of qualification. Germanic "consonant shiftings" are spoken of in the plural when the second Germanic shift (which does not affect English) is omitted (84). "The place of the nominative [of the gerund] is regularly supplied by the infinitive" (103, but nothing is said of the direct object). Theories of Chapter 2 do not "agree" that originally language was emotive (175, e.g. the Bow-wow theory). "Have" is listed as a cognate of *habere* without comment on the "violation" of Grimm's law (272).

The rules for Greek pronunciation do not correspond with the latest findings, which is probably unimportant

in a book of this type. To say that Greek *an* is pronounced like the *ou* in *house* is all right for some people, but wrong for a Scotsman, a Canadian, a Virginian or a Texan.

Questionable also are: the needless vacillation between the unexplained terms "mute" and "stop" (once even in the same sentence, 85) and between "palatal" and "guttural"; the awkward tabulation of Grimm's law (85); the confusing practice of putting the accent mark *before* an accented syllable; the omission of *-ē* as an adverbial ending in Latin when one as rare as *-tus* is given; the repetition of a long quotation from Jespersen in a summary (53, 125).

Apparent slips and misprints noted: *OE* for *ME* (twice on page 55); *Gutturals* for *Guttural* (66); *Roman* for *Romam* (53, 125); a note on the British *-our* spelling under the agent *-or* (called *-sor*, *-tor*) suffix which belongs under the abstract *-or* suffix (119); "dynamic" for 'symbolic' or 'informative' (181 n. 2); *ferveus* for *fervens* (242).

Important words, giving twenty or more English derivatives, missing from the appendix are *altus*, *caedo*, *durus*, *haereo*, *loquor*, *mater*, *mos*, *multus*, *orior*, *par*, *paro*, *plico*, *porto*, *puto*, *sequor*, *socius*, *spiro*, *pater*, *testis*, *terminus*, *turbo*, *venio*, *volvo*. Other omissions include: *ad-* with the frequent sense in English of 'to oneself'; *alienus*; *arma* as offensive weapons; the confusion of *de-* with *dis-*; *dare* as 'to put'; *emere* as 'to take'; the emotional force of *-ex*, frequently indicating loss of self-control, etc.; *-fic* and *-fy*; *ob-* in the euphemistic death verbs; *per-* with the force of death or destruction, and also as "through"; *poso**; *regula* > rule; "relevant" from *levare* (too often confused with "related") *sub-* in the sense of 'up from under'; and above all *mittere* in the sense of 'to let go.' Without increasing the length of the tables there is space for many more English words.

Despite its weaknesses in integration and perspective and the defects which seem magnified when they are grouped together, the book contains much valuable material and many fruitful ideas, some of which I have already utilized, and for these it deserves commendation.

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Imperitis. By A. S. C. BARNARD. viii, 107 pages. Bell, London 1941 2s.

Are we in for a new era in education? Not integration, not core curricula, not remedial reading, but an attempt to base learning on a natural interest in mystery stories? There was an announcement in The New York Times July 13, 1941 of an innovation in foreign language textbooks, undertaken by J. W. Barlow and Kurt Steel, the former a professor of Spanish, the latter a writer of Grade A mystery stories, the outcome

Noche Oscura en Lima (F. S. Crofts & Co.), a mystery thriller with a vocabulary of less than twelve hundred words, only those words which a recent scientific study of the Spanish language showed to be of greatest frequency in actual use.

And now Imperitis, whether preceding or following Noche Oscura is not evident, for both books bear the imprint of 1941, teaches a sound lesson in the flexibility of Latin word order and the importance of case endings by introducing this interesting illustration:

Veneno Crassum Gellius senem iuvenis pecuniae causa interfecit. . . can be regarded as a complete murder mystery. The terminations are the clues. The ablative tells you the means of the murder; the accusative reveals the corpse; the nominative unmasks the villain; the other nominative and accusative words give you fuller information about each; the genitive with causa gives you the motive.

If you find the meaning of any sentence obscure, use the clues to unravel the mystery; and above all don't mistake the corpse for the murderer.

This one quotation is a fair presentation of the author's unique way of going from the known to the unknown, from the liked to the disliked, with the strong expectation that the previously disliked grammatical relations will begin to take on meaning and even be approached shortly with real satisfaction and appreciation.

My first impression, on picking up this neat, slim little book in flexible covers, was that A. S. C. Barnard, the author, assistant master in Liverpool Institute, showed great temerity in entitling his guide for beginners in reading Latin Imperitis. Don't British youngsters react like American pupils? What high school teacher does not know how a young audience in assembly squirms when a well meaning visiting lecturer begins his address to them with the salutation "Children"? Imperitis seems to convey more of a stigma than Stevenson's *Virginibus Puerisque*. But as you get into the book, you know that Mr. Barnard and his students work together in such a way that the young people realize "Imperitis" is said with a smile, a very kindly smile. Only an understanding teacher who knew from personal contact what learners find hard could have produced this handy, usable guide with drill exercises, like the one on *quo* final clauses on page 47, that make even a seasoned pedagogue chuckle at their humor.

This book, the third in a series, preceded by *A First Latin Course* and *Res Gestae Populi Romani*, provides material for a re-teaching and re-learning of those principles of which young students never seem to be sure, such as gerunds and gerundives, the perfect translation of a participle, relative clauses of great variety in form and position, the impersonal passive, *oratio obliqua*, *dum* clauses. Even where terminology is different from that commonly used in North American books, this difference is not bothersome, for the new term is illuminating. For instance, the relative clause expressing a

characteristic of the antecedent is spoken of as a "generic clause."

The following quotation about the Latin period shows how the author trains his students to appreciate language as a natural outgrowth of life:

This architectural style [says Mr. Barnard after defining the periodic sentence] is partly due to the Roman genius for organization and for grandeur of conception. They were at that time the only race who could organize a large province, or imagine and bring into existence a great work of engineering, such as an aqueduct sixty miles long, or a great military road. This large grasp of the Roman mind is shown also in their literary style, which collects up a large number of facts, organizes them together, and welds them into one sentence.

This will give some difficulty at first, and for a time such periods will be preceded by shorter sentences using the same material. After understanding the details, you should be able to tackle the longer sentence, in which they are united.

Made up of sensible lessons, illustrative sentences, and then, undiluted, from Roman writers, connected narrative using the grammatical principles and idioms just presented, this book is an excellent transition from any beginners' book to sustained reading. Just as a dirt farmer might have in regard to an agricultural tool an opinion different from that of his neighbor, a gentleman farmer de luxe, so a classroom teacher who knows the difficulties of leading a group from learning the elements to reading for comprehension can say, with emphasis, of Mr. Barnard's booklet of 107 pages at a mere two shillings' cost: "That is an auxiliary I should like to use midway in the second year." In his brief Latin preface the author warns that what is read bit by bit slowly is not likely to be comprehended. A few weeks' work with this book would help young learners, as he says, to read Caesar and other writers "satis celeriter ideoque satis beate."

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The Coinage of the Western Seleucid Mints from Seleucus I to Antiochus III.

By EDWARD T. NEWELL. 450 pages, 85 plates, map. American Numismatic Society, New York 1941 (Numismatic Studies No. 4) \$10

This book, a welcome companion to *The Coinage of the Eastern Seleucid Mints* by the same author, is a monumental addition to numismatic literature which will serve as a standard text far into the future. It is entirely unnecessary for me to detail the position which Mr. Newell made for himself in the numismatic world. His recent death on February 18, 1941 came as a great shock to all of us who knew him personally, and is an irreplaceable loss to the scholastic world.

Edward Theodore Newell was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, on January 15, 1886. He took his undergraduate degree at Yale in 1907, and received a Master's degree there in 1909. His interest in numismatics was of long

duration. He joined the American Numismatic Society in 1905 and became a member of its Council in 1910. In 1916 he became its President, an office which he held until his death, and in 1918 he became a benefactor of the same institution. In this year he was awarded the Society's Archer H. Huntington Medal for service to numismatics. Numerous other honors were also awarded to him for his scholarly activities. They include a Fellowship in the Royal Numismatic Society, which gave him its gold medal in 1925 for "distinguished service in numismatic research," a Fellowship in the British Numismatic Society, honorary membership in the Société Royale de Numismatique Belgique, the Prix Allier de Hauteroche of the Académie Française in 1929, and finally the medal of the Société Française de Numismatique in 1936. Mr. Newell was also a member of the Archaeological Institute of America and President of its New York Chapter, of the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, the New York Numismatic Club, and the American Numismatic Association. He was a Trustee of the American Schools of Oriental Research, the Museum of French Art, and the Huntington Free Library and Reading Room. From 1937 to 1940 he was a delegate to the Council of Learned Societies. During the World War he was a First Lieutenant in the Military Intelligence Service of the United States Army.

Mr. Newell was not only an ardent collector of coins and antiquities but also a prolific scientific writer, chiefly on problems connected with the post-Alexander period. A complete list of his publications may be found in *The Numismatist*, April 1941, 268-9. A random choice of titles includes *Reattribution of Certain Tetradrachms of Alexander the Great*, 1912; *The Dated Alexander Coinage of Sidon and Aké*, 1916; *The Seleucid Mint of Antioch*, 1918; *Some Unpublished Coins of Eastern Dynasts*, 1926; *The Seleucid Coinage of Tyre*, 1936. Of the ninety-odd volumes now contained in the series, *Numismatic Notes and Monographs*, published by the American Numismatic Society, eighteen are from Mr. Newell's pen. Two of the four volumes in the series *Numismatic Studies*, published by the same society, are also by him and they form the basis for all future investigation in Seleucid and Eastern Greek coinages.

The present volume contains, in Chapter I, addenda to the preceding volume on the coinage of the eastern Seleucid mints, and some remarks concerning a review of that volume published in *JHS* by W. W. Tarn. Chapters II to X cover the western Seleucid world from Carthage in Mesopotamia to Lysimachia in the Hellespontine district. Chapter XI concerns itself with coins of uncertain mintage, a gratifyingly small number when compared with the incredibly vast material discussed in the preceding chapters. Chapter XII contains a résumé of the results of the laborious and pains-

taking work which distinguishes the volume throughout. The historical events of each reign are found to conform with the changes in coinage types. For Seleucus I these events were his successful Indian and Antigonid wars. Antiochus I, hard put to it to keep his empire together, had no great national victories to affect his coinage and his changes are aimed at spreading the doctrine of centralized government. Antiochus II also produced a rather uninspired coinage based on his father's examples. Seleucus II imposed his own types on the mints under his suzerainty much more forcibly than his father had. His successes over Ptolemy III and the Parthians are reflected in certain minor issues. Of interest is the first appearance of a draped bust on Seleucid coins, probably copied from earlier Ptolemaic issues, which influenced the portraiture of later Greco-Bactrian and Greco-Indian kings. Antiochus Hierax, with issues centered in the Troad and Lydia, apparently gave his die-cutters some difficulty in portraiture, and Newell does what he can to isolate the distinguishing characteristics of this "Proteus-like" ruler. For Seleucus III coins exist only for those regions of the Empire eastward from Cilicia. Silver coins are rather common but gold is as yet unknown. Antiochus III, who ruled from 223 to 187 B.C., has a large and varied coinage. With succeeding issues his portrait reflects his increasing age, a tribute to the observation of his die-cutters. His great expedition to the East caused a tremendous increase in the coinage of all metals, as recorded by Polybius 10.27.12-3 who recounts his plundering of the treasury of the temple of Aene at Ecbatana. The rebellion of Molon in Babylonia, at first successful and then suppressed by Antiochus III, is also faithfully reflected in the coinage. This reflection of contemporary events is, throughout the material of this book, one of the most interesting aspects of Seleucid coinage.

Following the résumé, there is an appendix entitled "A Seleucid Mint at Dura-Europus" by Alfred Bellingier in collaboration with Mr. Newell. A monumental tabular survey of the material discussed in the book follows with a few pages of addenda for the eastern mints. These tables with their complete listing of monograms and types should make the identification of Seleucid coins a much easier task than it has been hitherto. A very complete set of indices closes the textual part of the volume. There are six divisions (Mints, Types, Symbols, Countermarks, Cursive Letter Forms, and Hoards) which permit easy access to the text proper.

The plates show the usual care in ordering and composition which stamps all the publications of the American Numismatic Society.

With regard to this last work of Mr. Newell, *de mortuis nihil nisi bonum* becomes not an admonition but a necessity.

DONALD F. BROWN

DUNBARTON OAKS RESEARCH LIBRARY AND COLLECTION

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

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ANCIENT AUTHORS

Cicero. RUDOLF SYDOW. *Kritische Beiträge zu Ciceros Sestiana. Fortsetzung von S. 78.* (Cf. CW 34 [1940] 70.) Critical notes on Pro Sest. 89 (p. 216 Klotz), 93 (217), 94 (218), 97 (220), 116 (231), 133 (241), 145 (249). RhM 89 (1940) 157-60 (Heller)

Lucretius. W. R. INGE. *Two Notes on Lucretius.* In 2.40 *duas* should be read for *tuas*, and *campi* should not be taken as referring to the Campus Martius. In 5.1189 and 1192 Lambinus' emendations of *sol* for *nox* and *ros* for *sol* should be accepted. CR 54 (1940) 188 (F. Jones)

Orosius. WILHELM ENSSLIN. *Zu Orosius VII.25.9 und zum Perserfeldzug des Cäsars Maximianus Galerius.* Orosius frequently consulted his sources with too little care. In the present passage he reports three battles in place of one spoken of by Eutropius 9.24: Galerius Maximianus primum adversus Narseum proelium insecundum habuit inter Callinum Carrasque congressus This inadvertence is perpetuated by historians of the period even today. PhW 60 (1940) 669-71 (Plumpe)

Plato. R. G. BURY. *Two Notes on Plato's Laws.* Proposed emendations for Laws 824 a (transpose *διαβαινόμενα πόνων έχοντα* to a place after *κληθείσα*) and 960 b (read *στήσασθαι* for *κτῆσασθαι*). CR 54 (1940) 183 (F. Jones)

— D. E. EICHHOLZ. *Plato, Republic 621 A.* Adams, explanation of *καῦμα* and *πνίγος* in Rep. 621 a is inadequate. The suffocating heat is a test by which the *ἄφρονες* are distinguished from the *φρόνιμοι* who alone have the good sense to control their desire to drink from the river of Unmindfulness. CR 54 (1940) 182 (F. Jones)

— PAUL FRIEDLÄNDER. *Plato Phaedrus 245 A.* Quotation and echoes from Pindar. CPh 36 (1941) 51-2 (Sutherland)

— GEORGE B. HUSSEY. *Plato Cratylus 398 c-e. Translation and Interpretation.* The reading *γεγόναντι ἐρασθέντες*, rejected by modern editors, is justified both as to grammar and as to sense. CPh 35 (1940) 424-5 (Sutherland)

Plutarch. F. H. SANDBACH. *Plutarch on the Stoics.* Plutarch's two works designed to show the inconsistencies in Stoic doctrine, *de Stoicorum repugnantiis* and *de communibus notitiis*, contain material derived from other compilations, but Plutarch was probably responsible for the order and arrangement, rather than for only the occasional disorder as Pohlenz had suggested in H 74 (1930). CQ 34 (1940) 20-5 (W. Wallace)

— R. E. SMITH. *Plutarch's Biographical Sources in the Roman Lives.* Mention in Plutarch's lives of Titus, Paullus and Cato Maior of minor offices which were held by the subjects and not given in the usual sources, together with errors which present the subjects in a too favorable light, and others which seem to be inspired by political motives, suggest Roman sources for these lives. These sources were probably biographies of

the first century B.C., the writers of which drew on family archives and funeral laudations as well as the political writings of the second century B.C. CQ 34 (1940) 1-10 (W. Wallace)

— R. E. SMITH. *The 'Cato Censorius' of Plutarch.* The accounts of Cato's life by Nepos and Cicero were not Plutarch's sources, as is generally supposed, but all three used, in addition to the politically and privately tendentious literature of the second century, a biographical work, now lost, which, though it drew on the current falsifications, was concerned to present an orderly chronological account. CQ 34 (1940) 105-12 (W. Wallace)

Propertius. ELIZABETH HAZELTON HAIGHT. *Another Note on Propertius 1.22.* A psychological interpretation of Propertius' sense of death as a result of his childhood experiences during the siege of Perusia. CPh 35 (1940) 426 (Sutherland)

Tatian. H. J. ROSE. *Aretologia or Teratologia?* Suggests *τερατολογία* as another possible emendation for the ghost-word *ρητολογία* in Tatian, adv. Graec. 40, where Campbell Bonner had proposed (HThR 33 [1940] 317) to read *ἀρεταλογία*. HThR 34 (1941) 217 (Walton)

Theocritus. HANS HERTER. *Ein neues Türwunder. Zu Pind. Nem. I und Theokrit. id. XXIV.* In Pindar the door by which the serpents entered the house of Amphitryon was (miraculously) open. In Theocritus the serpents slipped through holes in the door posts left by faulty inlay-work; the expression in verse 15 is explained by the word *κοιλόσταθμος* now known from papyri as well as from the LXX. RhM 89 (1940) 152-7 (Heller)

LITERARY HISTORY. CRITICISM

ALLEN, DON C. *Latin Literature.* A useful bibliographical survey of studies in Renaissance Latin, together with documented proposals for further research in this field. Modern Language Quarterly 2 (1941) 403-20 (Spaeth)

LINGUISTICS. GRAMMAR. METRICS

SEDGWICK, W. B. *Some Uses of the Imperfect in Greek.* Some uses of the imperfect where one would expect the aorist seem to express the permanent or continuous result of a single act. Similar is the 'panoramic imperfect'; also the use of this tense to sum up a series of occurrences. CQ 34 (1940) 118-22 (W. Wallace)

STANFORD, W. B. *Early Three-Word Iambic Trimeters.* Supplement to an article in CR 54 (1940) 8-10. Examples found in Diehl's Anth. Lyr. Gr. CR 54 (1940) 187 (F. Jones)

TODD, O. J. *Servius on the Saturnian Metre.* A review of the evidence on this subject shows that the ancient writers who tried to analyze the saturnian metre on the analogy of Greek quantitative verse were wrong. By ad rhythmum solum Servius meant accentual verse distinguished by a swing or beat. CQ 34 (1940) 133-45 (W. Wallace)

WILKINSON, L. P. *The Augustan Rules for Dactylic Verse.* A restatement, with numerous examples, of Ritschl's ictus-accent theory, which seems to be valid, with few and explicable exceptions, for Latin verse of the Augustan age. CQ 34 (1940) 30-43 (W. Wallace)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled by Lionel Casson and Bluma L. Trell from the American, British, French and German weekly, and Italian monthly, bibliographical publications, and from books received at the editorial offices. Prices have not been confirmed.

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— WILHELM RIEMSCHEIDER. Held und Staat in Euripides' Phönissen. 61 pages. Triltsch, Würzburg 1940 (Dissertation) 3 M.

— J. A. ROSS. Euripides, Digter en denker. Met 'n vertaling van sy Hippolytos. xi, 283 pages. Swets & Zeitlinger, Amsterdam 1940 4.75 fl.

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